

Notes

AC. 44570 MANSFIELD

Borough of Mansfield.



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

Sanitary Conditions of the District

AND

HOUSING REPORT,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1931.

By

JAMES E. WILSON, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

AC. 44

1932

PRINTED BY W. H. LEE AND SONS, STOCKWELL GATE.

Borough of Mansfield.



ANNUAL REPORT
ON THE
Sanitary Conditions of the District
AND
HOUSING REPORT,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1931.

By
JAMES E. WILSON, M.D., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

1932

PRINTED BY W. H. LEE AND SONS, STOCKWELL GATE.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library



<https://archive.org/details/b29786915>

Health Committee.

Chairman :

ALDERMAN D. H. MALTBY, J.P.

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR.

Aldermen :

T. KNAPTON.

MRS. E. E. WAINWRIGHT, J.P.

Councillors :

J. MARRIOTT,

E. R. TARRY,

MRS. M. E. MARRIOTT

W. B. SPENCER,

E. W. MELLORS,

J. H. WILLIAMSON.

T. PEMBLETON,

A. WITTS.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

STAFF.—The Members of the Public Health Staff are :—

| | | |
|--|------|--|
| <i>Medical Officer of Health</i> | | J. E. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H. |
| <i>Assistant Medical Officer of Health</i> | | JANET M. MACKAY, M.B., D.P.H. Commenced duty 1st March, 1929. Resigned 31st October, 1931. ENID BAILE, L.R.C.P. & S., D.P.H. Took up duty 12th December, 1931. |
| <i>Senior Sanitary Inspector</i> | | BERNARD ALLMAN, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection. |
| <i>Assistant Inspector</i> | .... | HERBERT ALLSOPP, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection. |
| <i>Assistant Inspector</i> | .... | WM. T. T. GLASSBROOK, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. in Meat Inspection. |
| <i>Senior Health Visitor</i> | .... | MISS H. A. HUNT, 3 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert. |
| <i>Health Visitor</i> | .... | MISS P. GOODWIN, 3 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert. |
| <i>Health Visitor</i> | .... | MISS F. HARRISON, 3 years' general training, C.M.B. Cert. |
| <i>Chief Clerk and Bacteriological Assistant</i> | | E. V. HARDWICK. |
| <i>Clerk</i> | .... | MISS M. L. BETTISON, in connection with Maternity and Child Welfare work. Commenced duty 21st July, 1930. |
| <i>Disinfectors</i> | .... | GEORGE PLOUGHMAN. |
| <i>Ambulance Driver</i> | .... | ARTHUR BOOTH. |

**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
EXCHANGE ROW,
MANSFIELD.**

May, 1932.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF MANSFIELD.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg herewith to submit my Annual Report dealing with the Sanitary Conditions within the Borough during the year 1931.

The uncorrected Census Population figure has been given as 46,075. The Registrar General's mid-year 1931 estimated figure—46,290, has been used in the various statistical calculations concerned in this Report.

Some effort has been made to produce a more curtailed Report this year by omission of matter which was fully dealt with in last year's Report.

The year 1931 will be remembered by the visitation of epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis within the Borough. This disease only appears at rare intervals in epidemic form, but is characterised by a very high mortality.

On my recommendation these cases were treated in our own Hospital and to the skilled care exhibited by our Hospital Staff I attribute our very satisfactory results.

To all my staff I tender very sincere thanks for loyal support throughout the year.

I am also indebted to you for your generous support in all matters affecting the Health Conditions of the Borough.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES E. WILSON.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

1.—General Statistics.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Area (acres) | 7,068 |
| Population (Census 1921) | 45,190 |
| „ (Estimated mid-year 1931) | 46,290 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses (Census 1921) | 9,095 |
| Number of Inhabited Houses end of 1931 | 11,090 |
| Number of separate Occupiers (Census 1921) | 9,483 |
| Rateable Value (land and houses) | £233,933 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate | £885 |

N.B.—The uncorrected Census 1931 Population figure stands at 46,075.

2.—Extracts from Vital Statistics.

BIRTHS.

| | Totals. | Males | Females |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Legitimate | 672 | 353 | 319 |
| Illegitimate | 34 | 18 | 16 |
| Birth Rate—15.2. | | | |

STILL BIRTHS.

| | Totals. | Males | Females |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Legitimate | 35 | 22 | 13 |
| Illegitimate | 2 | 2 | — |

DEATHS.

| | Males | Females |
|-------------|-------|---------|
| (Nett) | 307 | 223 |

Death Rate—11.4.

Infantile Mortality Rate—90.6.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :

| | Totals. | Males | Females |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|
| Legitimate | 60 | 30 | 30 |
| Illegitimate | 4 | 3 | 1 |

| | Males | Females |
|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|
| Deaths from Measles (all ages) | — | — |
| „ Whooping Cough (all ages) | 3 | 1 |
| „ Diarrhoea (under two years) | 1 | 1 |

Our birth-rate is slightly decreased this year and rather below the birth-rate of the country as a whole, 15.8 per 1000 population.

The general death-rate and infantile death-rate are both higher than those recorded last year.

Comparative birth-rates and mortality rates will be found in Table V.

NOTES ON THE VITAL STATISTICS.

The “Natural Increase,” *i.e.*, excess of births over deaths amounted to 176.

Amongst the diseases which have contributed to the larger number of deaths are the following :—Cerebral Haemorrhage, Pneumonia and Heart Disease. To this list should also be added Influenza, which accounted for 15 more deaths than in 1930. As well, we have passed through a visitation of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, a disease which only occurs at relatively long intervals. This accounted for 18 deaths.

Deaths and Death Rate.

| | | |
|--|------|------|
| NETT DEATHS belonging to the Borough | .... | 530 |
| DEATH-RATE (all ages) per 1,000 population | .... | 11.4 |
| INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE | .... | 90.6 |

Table V shows the relative Statistics of England and Wales with Mansfield. The comparison is quite a favourable one except in regard to our Infantile Mortality.

A full list of the causes of death, classified according to the headings defined by the Registrar-General, will be found in Table III.

The principal causes of death are shewn in the order of frequency in the following Table :—

| Cause | Number | Mortality Rate per 1000 |
|--------------------------------|--------|-------------------------------|
| Heart Disease | 76 | 1.64 |
| Pncumonia | 52 | 1.12 |
| Cerebral Haemorrhage | 48 | 1.03 |
| Cancer | 48 | 1.03 |
| Tuberculosis | 41 | .88 |
| Congenital Debility | 32 | .69 |
| Senility | 30 | .64 |
| Violence.... | 21 | .45 |
| Influenza | 20 | .43 |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis | 18 | .38 |

Localised Causes of Illness.

As mentioned above, the year 1931 will be associated with the epidemic occurrence of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. This outbreak amounted to a total number of 40 cases within the Borough. It has been general over a considerable area involving the East and West Riding of Yorkshire, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire. No epidemic of this disease has occurred in this District since the war period. Further reference to this outbreak will be found in a later part of the Report.

Notification of Chicken-pox was maintained throughout the year. No cases of small-pox occurred in the Borough.

Cancer Deaths.

This year 48 deaths from this disease took place, 28 in males and 20 in females. Compared with last year this figure is much the same.

Age and Sex incidence, together with parts affected will be found in the following table :—

CANCER DEATHS.

| AGE | MALES | FEMALES | Heart | Peritoneum | Spleen | Pancreas | Multiple | Liver | Glands of Neck | Bowels | Breast | Stomach | Brain | Larynx | Penis | Rectum | Lung | Tongue | Kidney |
|-----|-------|---------|-------|------------|--------|----------|----------|-------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|-------|--------|-------|--------|------|--------|--------|
| 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 16 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 26 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 33 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 39 | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 42 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 44 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 46 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |
| 47 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| 48 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | |
| 49 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 50 | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 52 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 53 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | | |
| 55 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 56 | 3 | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 57 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | |
| 59 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 60 | 3 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 61 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 66 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | |
| 67 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 68 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 69 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | | |
| 70 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| 74 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| 77 | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | |
| 87 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| | 28 | 20 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 1 |

A few more cases have again occurred amongst male patients. As shewn in previous Reports the most frequently attacked sites are the breast and stomach. Most of the modern theories of the prevention of cancer are based on regular daily bowel evacuation. The victims of cancer are usually of a constipated habit. Exercise in the open air, regulation of dietary, drinking of ample fluids and the use of simple means of securing a daily evacuation would seem the surest lines of prevention.

The occupation of these persons is shewn in the following Table :—

| MALES. | | | | FEMALES. | | | |
|-------------------------|------|------|----|----------------|------|------|----|
| Coal Miners | .... | .... | 12 | Housewives.... | .... | .... | 11 |
| General Labourers | .... | .... | 2 | Widows | .... | .... | 6 |
| Ironmoulders | .... | .... | 2 | Spinsters | .... | .... | 2 |
| Railway Drayman | .... | .... | 1 | Infant | .... | .... | 1 |
| Engineers Fitter | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |
| Railway Engine Driver | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |
| Lithographic Artist.... | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |
| House Joiner.... | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |
| Insurance Agent | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |
| Factory Hand | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |
| Coal Agent | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |
| Hosiery Hand | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |
| Sawyer | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |
| Manufacturer | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |
| Landscape Gardener | .... | .... | 1 | | | | |

This Table does not reveal any relationship between incidence of disease and occupation.

Nottinghamshire Council of the British Empire Cancer Campaign.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to this local effort in the War against Cancer. This Campaign has made very successful progress since its inauguration.

The local Committee, to sum up their activities, have established a Radium Institute in Nottingham, with a Specialist Registrar in charge. This Institute now possesses- $\frac{3}{4}$ gramme of Radium, with which most cases have been treated in Nottingham General Hospital, but when necessary this has been lent out to other Hospitals in the County, including Mansfield Hospital.

A large number of cases have been treated by this Radium, most of the patients having been relieved of many of their distressing symptoms, and there is every reason to hope that many of these cases will later on be classified as cured.

Towards the end of the year the question of providing a Deep X-Ray Therapy Plant as an adjunct to Radium treatment was considered by the Council.

With this further installation, the equipment of this Institute will enable it to provide all the necessary apparatus for dealing with Cancer in every situation, with most hopeful anticipation of success.

The Radium Institute also affords facilities for assisting in Research work by a careful study and record of all cases coming under treatment.

Radium has now almost replaced operation in cancer of the womb, and is also the treatment of choice in cancers of the face, lips and tongue. It is also increasingly used in cancer of the breast and with results that in many instances may be described as marvellous.

General Provision of Health Services in the Area.

Public Health Officers of this Authority are detailed in the early part of the Report.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

(a) Generally this is discharged by members of the District Nursing Association or by nurses who are on the staff of Nursing Homes. A grant of £20 is made annually to the local District Nursing Association.

The work of this Association, which has now existed for 40 years, has been of inestimable value to those requiring skilled nursing.

The district in the immediate vicinity of Bull Farm Estate is cared for by the Bull Farm Nursing Association. It provides skilled nursing for medical and surgical cases.

(b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—There is no scheme for home nursing of infectious diseases. The Fever Hospital meets our present requirements. Such a scheme might be considered in connection with a serious outbreak of Measles.

Midwives.

No Midwives are employed by this Authority. The number of Midwives practising in the area is 14.

Maternity.

No Maternity Hospital has been provided, but one bed is retained in the Mansfield Hospital by the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee for the treatment of complicated Maternity

cases. The terms on which the bed is held are 6s. per day during each day of occupation, 5s. per week while not occupied, together with the Doctor's fee in each case of £2 2s. 0d.

Mansfield and District Hospital.

This Hospital has a total number of 108 beds allocated as follows :—

| | | |
|---------|----------|------------|
| Medical | Surgical | Children's |
| 25 | 51 | 32 |

Medical and Surgical cases of all kinds are received, and as well, there is a Maternity Ward, an X-Ray department, also Dental, Ophthalmic and Massage departments. An Ear, Nose and Throat department, as well as a Pathological Laboratory, have been recently added.

Maternity and Nursing Homes.

The Local Supervising Authority under the Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, is the County Council.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

An annual subscription is voted to the Mansfield and District Society for the Help and Protection of Girls, which is able to secure beds for approved cases, but apart from this there is no institutional provision for unmarried mothers and illegitimate children in the area. Homeless children are received into the Union Infirmary.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.—A Motor Ambulance is provided for this purpose and is garaged at the Hospital Lodge. This arrangement facilitates removal of cases at all hours with a minimum amount of delay.

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.—An Ambulance has been provided by the British Red Cross Society and is maintained by the Borough. One or two of the surrounding Authorities contribute to the cost of upkeep.

The Mansfield Borough Division of the No. 5 District St. John Ambulance Brigade also affords facilities for conveyance of this class of case in their Ambulance.

Chemical Work.

Specimens from this Authority are sent to the Public Analyst City of Nottingham.

Analyses under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act are conducted by the Nottinghamshire County Council.

I am much indebted to the Chief Analyst to this Authority for a regular quarterly report upon the articles analysed by him which are taken in the district of the Borough of Mansfield.

A summary of Statistics from this source will be found elsewhere.

The bacteriological examination of water supply is dealt with by Manchester University. Quarterly samples from each of the wells at Clipstone and Rainworth are submitted.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

IN MANSFIELD :

The premises, opened in 1927 at 15, St. John Street, were described in my 1927 Report.

These premises have proved very suitable. The position is central and the arrangement of rooms is, I find, well adapted to the purposes of a Welfare Centre.

A Sun-Ray Light Treatment Centre was opened on 26th April, 1929. This was fully described in my 1929 Report.

IN PLEASLEY HILL :

This Centre occupies the St. Barnabas' Church Schoolroom, Pleasley Hill. It is conducted once a week, on Monday afternoons.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries provided.

School Clinics.

The Mansfield School Clinic occupies premises at Redcliffe House, Ratcliffe Gate, where Consultation Clinics, Minor Ailments Clinic, Dental Clinic, Eye Clinic, and Ringworm Clinic, are held.

Tuberculosis Dispensary.

There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary under the control of the Nottinghamshire County Council, at West Hill House, Mansfield. It is attended by a Specialist Medical Officer twice a week.

Venereal Disease.

A Venereal Diseases Clinic is also under the supervision of the County Council and conducted at West Hill House. Two days a week are set aside for males and females. An Irrigation Clinic is held daily.

Legislation in Force.

Special Acts of Parliament.

Mansfield Commissioners' Gas Act, 1878.

Mansfield Corporation Act, 1901 (Royal Assent 26th July, 1901).

Mansfield Corporation Act, 1905 (Royal Assent 11th July, 1905).

Electric Lighting Order, 20th June, 1899.

Electric Lighting Order, 2nd August, 1907.

The Mansfield Corporation Gas Order, 1924.

The Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925 (*See Note below*).

List of Acts of Parliament.

Adopted by the Council, and the dates on which they came into force in the District :—

Public Health (Water) Act, 1878, sections 6 and 7.

Order of the Local Government Board, dated 6th December, 1889.

Public Libraries Acts.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890, 1st July, 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, parts 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1st July, 1892.

Baths and Wash-houses Acts, 9th November, 1892.

Private Street Works Act, 1892, 25th March, 1894.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, 1st January, 1909.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907, sections 21, 22, 32 (Part II.), 35, 46, 50 (Part III.), 63, 64 (Part IV.) and 95 (Part X.), 13th January, 1922.

The Mansfield Corporation Act, 1925, received Royal Assent on 7th August, 1925. Its chief provisions were summarised in my Annual Report for 1926.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

Water.

The water supply of the Borough is derived from the two deep Wells—

1. RAINWORTH WELL : Depth of well 110 feet, boreholes a further 196 feet (306 feet in all), with outward headings from the well. Water supply from this source was first available in Midsummer, 1895.
2. CLIPSTONE WELL : Depth of well 110 feet, with boreholes to 470 feet below ground level. Headings are driven in transversely. This well was formally opened in 1909.

The water from both these wells comes from the Bunter beds, and, passing through the gravel of which Bunter strata are largely composed, is naturally filtered, and is a most excellent supply both in quality and quantity.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Maun passes through the town. The upper reaches of this river are fed by the King's Mill Reservoir, which receives the effluent of the Sutton-in-Ashfield Sewage Scheme.

Constant patrol work is done by my Inspectors to check the pollution of the river as it passes through the town.

Drains and Sewers.

There are three sewage disposal works dealing with the sewage matter of the Borough. These were described in detail in my 1925 Report.

The main sewers in the town are very old.

New drainage work and extensions have recently been completed in several areas.

Closet Accommodation.

The scheme for conversion approved in June, 1924, dealt with 312 convertible pail closets. All that now remains of this large number are seven pails. These are in connection with very old property about to be dealt with under Improvement Schemes. A few will also be found on scattered farms but these are in such isolated positions that they can do little harm.

Privy Middens.—Of these, 9 now remain to be dealt with.

Scavenging.

In the year ended 31st March, 1931, 20,881 tons of refuse had been collected, an increase of 1,665 tons on the previous twelve months. This amount collected cost, on an average, 7s. 4.35d. per ton, or 3s. 2.4d. per head of population.

The conversion of Dry Ashpits was completed towards the end of the year 1929.

Smoke Abatement.

Observations of factory chimneys have been regularly made. It is unquestionable that the matter of atmospheric pollution is one which should be dealt with locally and by general measures.

To obviate pollution from domestic chimneys the main remedy is to be found in the use of gas, electricity, or fuel produced from coal by the low temperature carbonisation process. The latter has not met with popularity owing to the fact that one ton of coal will only yield 14 or 15 cwt. of smokeless fuel, and therefore its cost is excessive compared with coal.

Slaughter-Houses.

Eleven slaughter-houses are at present occupied in the Borough three of these are registered and eight licensed.

The slaughter-house accommodation in the town is still very insufficient, and several existing slaughter-houses are on old premises, and much below standard requirements. Multiple occupation of slaughter-houses creates considerable difficulty in maintenance of hygienic conditions.

Schools.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Chief School Medical Officer, so that the Public Health and School Medical Services are readily co-ordinated.

In addition to the regular inspection of school children the Public Elementary Schools are also inspected as to their sanitary arrangements and hygienic condition by the medical staff as well as by the Sanitary Inspector.

Each School is supplied with water from the town supply, and flushing closets are provided.

Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928.

The premises in which Upholstery is carried on have been inspected in conformity with the above Acts.

All the firms concerned use flocks supplied from the West Riding, guaranteed to comply with the requirements of the law.

Housing Statistics for the Year 1931.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

| | |
|---|------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 1269 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 2522 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 | 35 |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose | 86 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 2 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.... | 31 |

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of formal Notices :—

| | |
|---|------|
| Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers | 1172 |
|---|------|

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

A.—Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

| | |
|--|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | 27 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | 25 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | — |

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

| | |
|---|----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 47 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | 47 |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | — |

C.—Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :

| | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | — |

D.—Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.... | — |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were deter- mined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | — |

E.—Proceedings under section 3 of the Housing Act, 1925 :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs | — |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :— | |
| (a) By owners | — |
| (b) By local authority in default of owners | — |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close.... | — |

F.—Proceedings under Sections 11, 14 ,and 15 of the
Housing Act, 1925 :

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made | 2 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling- houses having been rendered fit.... .. | 2 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made | 2 |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders | 2 |

GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE AREA.

In my 1927 Report I gave the details of an investigation in regard to overcrowding conditions in a survey of 7,813 houses.

These conditions have certainly been partially ameliorated by the progressive policy of building new houses which has been maintained throughout the past year.

The normal building rate of the Borough since 1920 will be seen from the following table :—

| Year | Built | | By Private Enterprise. | | | | Total | |
|------|-----------------------|-----|------------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|-------|-----|
| | by Local Authority | | With Subsidy | | Without Subsidy | | | |
| 1920 | | 26 | .... | 15 | .... | — | .... | 41 |
| 1921 | | 47 | .... | 27 | .... | — | .... | 74 |
| 1922 | | 24 | .... | 48 | .... | — | .... | 72 |
| 1923 | | 18 | .... | 16 | .... | 58 | .... | 92 |
| 1924 | | 56 | .... | 105 | .... | 38 | .... | 199 |
| 1925 | | 101 | .... | 201 | .... | 14 | .... | 316 |
| 1926 | | 258 | .... | 148 | .... | 14 | .... | 420 |
| 1927 | | 67 | .... | 151 | .... | 22 | .... | 240 |
| 1928 | | 131 | .... | 58 | .... | 25 | .... | 214 |
| 1929 | | 69 | .... | 112 | .... | 13 | .... | 194 |
| 1930 | | 51 | .... | — | .... | 84 | .... | 135 |
| 1931 | | 57 | .... | — | .... | 121 | .... | 178 |

N.B.—The number of houses built by the Local Authority in 1926 includes 90 houses erected for the re-housing of dispossessed tenants, under the Clerkson's Alley Improvement Scheme.

Outward migration towards colliery villages in neighbouring areas has also rendered its quota towards the solution of the housing problem.

Building by private enterprise has also played an important part in the solution of our housing inadequacy. We have still a housing obligation not yet completely fulfilled as regards overcrowded houses.

There still remains also the problem of the slum dweller to be dealt with. The passing of the 1930 Housing Act was expected to sound the death-knell of slum conditions. Unfortunately progress under this Act has been slow, but one must hope that next year will see a generous fulfilment of our hopes.



Factory and Workshop Act, 1911.

| | | | |
|---|------|------|-----|
| Total number of Workshops on the Register.... | .... | .... | 173 |
| Inspections made to Workshops and Factories | .... | .... | 294 |

One notice of occupation and three notices of nuisances have been received from H.M. Inspector during the year.

The following table gives the sanitary defects found in workshops, workplaces and factories :—

| | | | | | | |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| Want of cleanliness | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 26 |
| Want of ventilation | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 0 |
| Sanitary accommodation insufficient | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 2 |
| Sanitary accommodation unsuitable or defective | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 0 |
| Sanitary accommodation not separate for sexes | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 |
| Defective drainage | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 |
| Defective roofs, etc. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 |
| | | | | | | — |
| | | | | | | Total 41 |
| | | | | | | — |

Three outworkers lists were' received from employers, notifying 11 workers.

All the outworkers' premises were inspected at least once during the year.

No case of infectious disease was notified at any of the outworkers' premises during the year.

Report of Chief Sanitary Inspector

to the Medical Officer of Health.

DEAR SIR,

I have pleasure in submitting to you my seventeenth Annual Report.

General Sanitation.

A considerable amount of work has been done in the way of general sanitary matters, including much that was outstanding, which I consider is satisfactory.

The following statement gives the particulars of unsatisfactory methods of sewage and refuse disposal still remaining in the Borough :—

| | | | Within distance of sewer. |
|---------------------------|------|----|------------------------------|
| Number of privies | .... | 58 | 9 |
| „ pail closets | .... | 42 | 7 |
| „ waste-water closets.... | | 40 | — |

The conversion to recognised sanitary types of closets and ashpits during the last two years has been as follows :—

| Year | Privies converted to W.C.'s | Pail closets converted to W.C.'s | Waste-water closets converted to W.C.'s |
|------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| 1930 | — | 1 | — |
| 1931 | — | 10* | 5 |

* These were originally classified as beyond reasonable distance of a sewer. A new sewer has now been laid which made this conversion possible.

Summary of Work Done.

Summary of work done, including that in connection with House-to-House Inspection on informal or statutory notices, etc., served for the abatement of nuisances, etc., and the result of inspections :—

| | Number of Defects, etc., remedied on : | |
|---|---|----------------------|
| | Informal Notices | Statutory Notices |
| Drains amended, repaired or re-constructed | 186 | 11 |
| Drains, w.c.'s and gullies cleansed | 477 | 1 |
| Fall pipes and eaves spouts cleansed or repaired | 118 | 10 |
| W.C.'s and privies repaired | 170 | 9 |
| Additional w.c.'s provided.... | 3 | 0 |
| Privies converted into w.c.'s | — | — |
| Pail closets converted into w.c.'s | — | — |
| Dry dustbins provided | 668 | 40 |
| Dry dustbins provided in lieu of ashpits abolished | — | — |
| Dilapidations repaired (including roofs, ceilings, walls and floors).... | 116 | 33 |
| Yards, passages or pavements repaired | 309 | 23 |
| Defective light and ventilation | 9 | — |
| Dirty premises limewashed and cleansed.... | 50 | — |
| Over-crowding of dwellings abated | 7 | 6 |
| Nuisances abated from keeping animals and fowls | 20 | 4 |
| Smoke nuisances abated | 9 | — |
| Manure and refuse removed | 20 | — |
| Miscellaneous | 91 | 4 |
| Total of defects remedied or nuisances abated.... | 2253 | 141 |

Milk Supply.

The number of milch cows kept in the Borough during the year shows an increase on last year, as will be seen by the following Table :—

| | 1930 | 1931 |
|---|------|------|
| Number of cowsheds in use in the Borough .. | 47 | 46 |
| „ milch cows in the Borough | 264 | 271 |
| „ milk purveyors | 53 | 54 |
| „ milk wholesalers and producers | 36 | 36 |

During the year 137 inspections were conducted in regard to the premises of purveyors of milk.

There are three milk pasteurising factories in the Borough. These are worked in a very satisfactory way.

The cleanliness is of a very high order, and all that could be desired.

A recent survey of milk distributed in the Borough shews that 1,238 gallons of Bottled Milk are now consumed daily within the Borough. In comparison “loose” milk amounts only to 732 gallons.

Bottled milk is undoubtedly increasing rapidly in public favour and no doubt the disappearance of “loose” milk is within sight.

Milk and Dairies Order, 1926.

During the year samples of milk have been tested for the presence of dirt with the Tustmun sediment tester. When found dirty a letter has been sent to the purveyor and passed on by him to the producer. In most cases this has resulted in the farmer taking more precautions. The farms have also been visited at the time of milking.

Table showing premises inspected, notices served, complaints registered, notices complied with, etc. :—

| | |
|--|------|
| Number of complaints registered | 145 |
| „ premises inspected | 2147 |
| „ workshops inspected (F. and W.A.).... | 294 |
| „ informal notices served | 1362 |
| „ informal notices complied with | 1253 |
| „ notices served | 141 |
| „ notices complied with.... | 130 |
| „ inspections | 6029 |
| „ houses inspected under Housing and Town Planning Act | 119 |
| „ houses inspected in which defects were found and office notices served | 91 |
| „ houses inspected in which defects were remedied without serving Closing Order.... | 74 |
| „ cases of infectious disease investigated | 161 |
| „ articles of clothing, etc., disinfected | 9678 |

Summary of Food Inspection.

The duties include the inspection of meat, fish, fruit, cowsheds and dairies, and all wholesale and retail premises where food is sold or prepared for sale.

SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED :—

| | Tons | cwts. | lbs. |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|------|
| Beef | 2 | 7 | 88 |
| Beef (imported) | 0 | 0 | 86 |
| Pork | 0 | 2 | 84 |
| Edible organs | 2 | 14 | 107 |
| Tinned fruit and vegetables | 0 | 1 | 99 |
| Fish and game.... | 0 | 5 | 76 |
| Shell fish | 0 | 8 | 95 |
| Fruit (green) | 0 | 2 | 94 |
| Rabbits.... | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| Frozen eggs | 0 | 0 | 55 |
| Sausage.... | 0 | 0 | 41 |
| Lard | 0 | 17 | 82 |
| Milk 9 gallons | | | |
| Total | 7 | 4 | 71 |

The following statement shows the number of carcasses surrendered in addition to the above :—

| Carcases and Cause. | | | |
|---------------------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| Bull | 1 | Tuberculosis | |
| Cows | 5 | Tuberculosis | |
| Bullocks.... | 6 | Tuberculosis | |
| Heifer | 1 | Tuberculois | |
| Bullock | 1 | Nephritis and Uraemia | |
| Bullock | 1 | Pyæmia | |
| Calf | 1 | Johne's Disease | |
| Calf | 1 | Osteomyelitis | |
| Sheep | 1 | Distoma and Emaciation | |
| Pig | 1 | Dropsy and Emaciation | |
| Pig | 1 | Pneumonia, Oedema and Nephritis | |
| Pig | 1 | Pyæmia | |
| Pigs | 3 | Tuberculosis | |

Summary of Premises Inspected.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Slaughter-houses, butchers' and provision | |
| shops, fish shops and meat factories | 2106 visits |
| Dairies and cowsheds | 241 ,, |

Slaughter-houses.

Eleven slaughter-houses are at present occupied in the Borough.

These are very much over-crowded : a public abattoir is greatly needed.

Slaughter-houses are visited regularly as required by the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

Yours faithfully,

BERNARD ALLMAN, M.S.I.A.

Prevalence and Control over Infectious Diseases.

Small-pox.

This disease has remained in our vicinity but no case has occurred in the Borough.

As a safeguard against invasion Chicken-pox has remained notifiable throughout the year, and under this regulation 161 cases were notified.

Scarlet Fever.

There has been a definite decrease in the number of notified cases of this disease during the year which totalled 93 cases as compared with 169 cases last year.

Two cases of this disease proved fatal, one dying of endocarditis and the other from bronchopneumonia.

Diphtheria.

This year's figure, 23 cases, is lower than last year's, which was 34.

One death occurred in a Mansfield child from Cardiac Failure. And one other case admitted from Mansfield Woodhouse also proved fatal.

The Laboratory report on another page will shew the enormous number of tests made from throat swabbings, thus ensuring that no suspicious case is overlooked.

I must again accord due praise to the care of the general practitioners of the area, who, by submitting these tests, are of invaluable assistance to me in the control of the spread of this disease.

In every case where the disease has been proved all the home contacts are swabbed, thus preventing the spread of the disease at those points from which it is so liable to be transplanted. No contacts of the disease are allowed to return to school or to work unless their throats are found to be free from infection.

Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.

Forty cases of this disease were notified during the year. Of these, one died suddenly at home and was notified after death, one died in the Union Infirmary 24 hours after admission to that Institution, and one died in the Mansfield & District Hospital within 24 hours of admission. These three deaths should therefore be left out of our statistics as regards the results of treatment.

Of the remaining 37 cases who were treated in our hospital three proved fatal within 48 hours of admission.

In order to arrive at a true hospital death-rate it is the usual custom to deduct those deaths which occurred within 48 hours of admission. This deduction gives a death-rate of 32.3 per cent.

Of the 40 persons attacked, 21 were males and 19 females. The death-rate was slightly higher amongst males.

No true contact cases were admitted during the course of the epidemic.

LENGTH OF HOSPITAL TREATMENT.

The average stay in Hospital of patients who recovered was 53.4 days.

The longest individual stay in hospital was that of a child 3 years of age who remained in hospital for 97 days. This lengthy period of treatment was due to Optic Neuritis which developed in the period of convalescence and gave rise to very marked decrease of vision. This was however completely restored before the child left hospital.

METHOD OF TREATMENT.

In my earlier cases serums of the older type were tried, following lumbar puncture. The results of this form of treatment were disappointing and I think that a similar result has been obtained by other hospitals in the vicinity.

My later cases were all treated with a polyvalent vaccine and with this form of treatment very excellent results were obtained.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

All cases have been discharged well in every way, and in no instance was there any paralysis or permanent damage to any of the special senses. This fact should I think stimulate enquiry into the further uses of vaccine as a sound line of treatment in this condition.

Public Health (Notification of Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia) Regulations, 1926.

These Regulations came into operation on 1st October, 1926. As well as laying down a new procedure for the notification of Puerperal Fever, these regulations make the condition therein defined as "Puerperal Pyrexia" also notifiable. This is defined as the occurrence of a temperature two degrees above normal within 21 days after child-birth or miscarriage, such temperature being sustained over a period of 24 hours or recurring during that period.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

Eight cases were notified.

Puerperal Fever.

No case was notified.

The question of control over infectious disease is intimately associated with the careful handling of foodstuffs.

Supervision by Sanitary Staffs can never cope with those constant violations of the elemental principles of care in handling food which are all too obvious not only on market stalls but also in our shops.

The wrapping of bread and confectionery has progressed during recent years and would progress still more rapidly if customers demanded wrapped goods.

Amongst those hygienic crimes which I have myself observed liable to spread disease I would quote the following :—

1. Opening paper bags by blowing into them.
2. Blowing on apples to produce a polish which is completed by rapidly rubbing on very soiled clothing.
3. Removing sweets from glass jar by passing them from one hand to the other before placing them in the scales.
4. Hair combing by an assistant over food stuffs in a provision store.
5. Licking the fingers to separate sheets of paper to wrap up food.

The best method of attempting hygienic reform in such cases is to refuse to buy from such food vendors and to let the persons concerned know your reason.

Foods eaten uncooked such as fruits and such vegetables as water-cress, lettuce and celery require specially careful handling.

Unfortunately, water-cress prefers to grow in slowly moving water and water-cress beds are notoriously liable to sewage pollution. It is therefore a foodstuff which should never be purchased from the street vendor. Many serious outbreaks of typhoid fever being due to this cause. If the source is at all in doubt infection can be prevented by treating it in a mild chlorine solution before use.

Tuberculosis.

Particulars of new cases and deaths from this disease in the area will be found below :—

| Age Periods in years | New Cases. | | | | Deaths. | | | |
|----------------------------|------------|----|-------------------|---|-----------|----|-------------------|---|
| | Pulmonary | | Non- Pulmonary | | Pulmonary | | Non- Pulmonary | |
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| 0-1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| 1-5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 5-10 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 10-15 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| 15-20 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1 | — |
| 20-25 | 5 | 3 | — | 2 | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| 25-35 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | 6 | 3 | — | — |
| 35-45 | 2 | 4 | — | — | 5 | 2 | — | — |
| 45-55 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 5 | 2 | — | 1 |
| 55-65 | 1 | 2 | — | — | 2 | — | — | — |
| 65 and over | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Totals | 26 | 19 | 6 | 8 | 24 | 11 | 2 | 4 |

The occupation of persons dying of Tuberculosis is as follows :—

| MALES. | | | | | FEMALES. | | | | |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|---|--------------------|-------|------|---|--|
| Coal Miners | .... | .... | .... | 6 | Housewives | .... | .... | 9 | |
| General Labourers | .... | .... |  | 3 | Spinsters | .... | .... | 3 | |
| No occupation | .... | .... | .... | 3 | School child | .... | .... | 1 | |
| Electrical Meter Inspector | | | | 1 | Factory Worker.... | .... |  | 1 | |
| Clothes Manager | .... | .... |  | 1 | Infant .... | ..... | .... | 1 | |
| Forester | .... | .... | .... | 1 | | | | | |
| Clerk | .... | .... | .... | 1 | | | | | |
| Scavenger | .... | .... | .... | 1 | | | | | |
| Book Canvasser | .... | .... |  | 1 | | | | | |
| House joiner | .... | .... | .... | 1 | | | | | |
| Shop Assjstant | .... | .... |  | 1 | | | | | |
| Pit Pony Driver | .... | .... |  | 1 | | | | | |
| Ironmoulder | .... | .... | .... | 1 | | | | | |
| Painter | .... | .... | .... | 1 | | | | | |
| French Polisher | .... | .... |  | 1 | | | | | |
| Factory Worker | .... | .... |  | 1 | | | | | |
| Infant | .... | .... | .... | 1 | | | | | |

Notification of Tuberculosis.

70.7 per cent. of cases dying from Tuberculosis had previously been notified. Quite a number of the “ not previously notified ” tubercular cases die in hospitals or mental institutions the disease being one of the determining causes of death, but having developed within the institutional period. Such cases are referred back to the last known place of residence, and consequently go to make up this group.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925.)

No action has been necessary in regard to tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Application of the powers of this Section in order to effect compulsory removal to hospital has not been required.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The responsibility for carrying out treatment in this group of diseases rests with the County Council, who have established a Venereal Centre at West Hill House. The facilities provided for diagnosis, treatment and consultation are quite adequate. Cases known or suspected of suffering in this way are referred from my School Clinics and Welfare Centres, and every facility has been granted in regard to the diagnosis and treatment of such cases.



Means of Prevention of Infectious Diseases.

FOREST HOSPITAL REPORT.

The most important factor in the control of Infectious Disease is the Isolation Hospital. Our most potent weapons against the spread of Diphtheria are careful swabbing and examination of all suspicious sore throats and all contacts of actual cases, together with isolation of persons affected.

How our Hospital has met these requirements will be seen from the following Table :—

| Years. | Population. | SCARLET FEVER. | | | | DIPHTHERIA. | | | | Total No. of patients treated. | Patient days. | Patients in Hospital : Daily Average. |
|--------|-------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------|--|
| | | Total No. of cases notified. | Attack rate per 1000 population. | No. of cases admitted to Hospital. | Per Cent of total notifications. | Cases notified. | Attack rate per 1000 | Admission to Hospital. | Per Cent of Notifications. | | | |
| 1915 | 40,208 | 148 | 3.6 | 63 | 42.6 | 87 | 2.1 | 5 | 5.7 | 84 | — | — |
| 1916 | 41,038 | 134 | 3.2 | 87 | 64.9 | 130 | 3.1 | 9 | 6.9 | 103 | 3932 | 10.8 |
| 1917 | 41,868 | 80 | 1.9 | 55 | 68.7 | 60 | 1.4 | 35 | 58.3 | 110 | 4206 | 11.5 |
| 1918 | 42,698 | 47 | 1.1 | 44 | 93.6 | 37 | 0.8 | 30 | 81.0 | 95 | 4219 | 11.6 |
| 1919 | 43,528 | 52 | 1.1 | 47 | 90.4 | 54 | 1.2 | 37 | 68.5 | 95 | 3537 | 9.7 |
| 1920 | 44,358 | 77 | 1.7 | 63 | 81.8 | 54 | 1.2 | 39 | 72.2 | 130 | 4173 | 11.3 |
| 1921 | 45,190 | 257 | 5.7 | 171 | 66.5 | 33 | 0.7 | 27 | 81.8 | 212 | 7473 | 20.5 |
| 1922 | 46,020 | 109 | 2.3 | 82 | 75.2 | 34 | 0.7 | 30 | 88.2 | 154 | 6403 | 17.3 |
| 1923 | 46,850 | 106 | 2.2 | 96 | 90.6 | 43 | 0.9 | 39 | 90.7 | 158 | 7122 | 19.5 |
| 1924 | 47,680 | 139 | 2.9 | 128 | 92.1 | 56 | 1.1 | 51 | 91.0 | 214 | 8675 | 23.7 |
| 1925 | 47,000 | 101 | 2.1 | 96 | 95.0 | 31 | 0.6 | 28 | 90.3 | 134 | 5211 | 14.2 |
| 1926 | 47,270 | 62 | 1.3 | 57 | 91.9 | 18 | 0.3 | 18 | 100.0 | 101 | 3954 | 10.8 |
| 1927 | 48,140 | 65 | 1.3 | 64 | 98.4 | 19 | 0.4 | 19 | 100.0 | 99 | 4173 | 11.4 |
| 1928 | 47,550 | 44 | 0.9 | 42 | 95.4 | 20 | 0.4 | 18 | 90.0 | 75 | 3465 | 9.5 |
| 1929 | 47,130 | 163 | 3.4 | 157 | 96.3 | 42 | 0.8 | 41 | 97.6 | 212 | 9290 | 25.7 |
| 1930 | 47,130 | 169 | 3.5 | 163 | 96.4 | 34 | 0.7 | 34 | 100.0 | 223 | 8157 | 22.3 |
| 1931 | 46,290 | 93 | 2.0 | 90 | 96.7 | 23 | 0.4 | 22 | 95.6 | 154 | 6984 | 19.1 |

This Table refers to Mansfield cases only. As well, nine cases of Scarlet Fever and thirteen cases of Diphtheria were treated at the request of the following Authorities :—

| | Scarlet Fever | Diphtheria |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|------------|
| Sutton-in-Ashfield U.D.C. | — | 1 |
| Mansfield Woodhouse U.D.C. | 3 | 7 |
| Skegby R.D.C. | 4 | — |
| Notts. C.C. (Ransom Sanatorium) . | 1 | 5 |
| Kirkby-in-Ashfield U.D.C. | 1 | — |

A complete tabulation of the work of the Hospital will be found below :—

| | Remaining in Hospital 1st Jan., 1931 | Admissions | Discharged | Died | Remaining in Hospital 31st Dec., 1931 |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------|------------|------|---|
| Scarlet Fever | 17 | 101 | 102 | 2 | 14 |
| Diphtheria | — | 30 | 27 | 3 | — |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis | — | 36 | 22 | 14 | — |
| Erysipelas | — | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| For diagnosis | — | 6 | 4 | 2 | — |
| Totals | 17 | 175 | 157 | 21 | 14 |

Average Stay in Hospital.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Scarlet Fever Cases | 39.8 days. |
| Diphtheria | 23.8 days. |
| Cerebro-spinal Meningitis Cases | 46.2 days (all cases) |
| | 53.4 days. |
| | (recovered cases) |

Cost of Food.

The total food bills for the year amounted to £725 0s. 5d.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total patient days | | | | | 6984 |
|--------------------|------|------|------|------|------|

| | | | | | |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Total staff days | | | | | 7214 |
|------------------|------|------|------|------|------|

| | | | | | |
|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Total | | | | | 14198 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|-------|

The daily average cost of food for patients and staff amounted to 1s. 0.2d.

Deaths in Hospital.

Twenty-one deaths occurred of which 2 were of Scarlet Fever, 3 of Diphtheria, 14 of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis and two who were admitted to Hospital for diagnosis.

Return Cases.

There were two return cases of Scarlet Fever. (N.B.—A “return” case is one occurring in the same household within 28 days of the return of a previous case from the Isolation Hospital.)

Bacteriological Laboratory.

Diphtheria swabs, material suspected of containing the tubercle bacillus, and certain other pathological specimens were examined in the Laboratory at the Public Health Office by the Medical Officer of Health, who was ably assisted in this work by Mr. E. V. Hardwick. This officer has had a great deal of experience in this work and is perfectly competent to carry on the routine in the absence of the Medical Officer.

During the year the serological examination of blood in suspected cases of enteric fever was carried out in addition to the ordinary microscopical examinations.

Arrangements with Outside Authorities.

The Municipal Laboratory is responsible for testing of diphtheria swabs and the examination of sputum for the Urban District of Mansfield Woodhouse, the Rural District of Skegby and the Urban District of Sutton-in-Ashfield.

The following Table will show the work carried out by the Laboratory in connection with Mansfield cases :—

| | | | Positive | | Negative | | Total |
|------------------------|------|------|----------|------|----------|------|-------|
| Diphtheria | .... | .... | 50 | .... | 521 | .... | 571 |
| T.B. Sputum | .... | .... | 12 | .... | 67 | .... | 79 |
| Blastomycosis (Sputum) | .... | .... | 3 | .... | — | .... | 3 |
| Ringworm | .... | .... | 36 | .... | 19 | .... | 55 |
| Enteric Fever | .... | .... | 1 | .... | 11 | .... | 12 |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | .... | .... | 31 | .... | 24 | .... | 55 |
| Gonorrhoea | .... | .... | 3 | .... | 4 | .... | 7 |
| Malaria | .... | .... | 1 | .... | — | .... | 1 |
| Anthrax | .... | .... | — | .... | 1 | .... | 1 |
| Sheep Scab | .... | .... | 1 | .... | — | .... | 1 |
| Miscellaneous | .... | .... | 5 | .... | 14 | .... | 19 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| Totals | | 143 | | 661 | | 804 |
|--------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|

Outside cases were investigated as follows :—

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|------|------|------|----|------|-----|------|-----|
| Diphtheria | .... | .... | .... | 32 | .... | 86 | .... | 118 |
| T.B. Sputum | .... | .... | .... | 2 | .... | 7 | .... | 9 |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | .... | .... | .... | 7 | .... | 8 | .... | 15 |
| Totals | | | | 41 | .... | 101 | .... | 142 |

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The general scheme for provision of treatment for mothers and children was dealt with in detail in my previous reports.

I shall pass on to deal with some of the statistics arising out of the work of this department.

Births.

The following Table will show the uncorrected number of births registered during the year :—

| | Males | Females | Total |
|--------------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Residents | 380 | 324 | 704 |
| Non-Residents | 19 | 12 | 31 |
| | 399 | 336 | 735 |

Corrected Births.

The following Table is supplied by the Registrar-General and represents nett births :—

| | Males | Females | Total |
|----------------|-------|---------|-------|
| Legitimate.... | 353 | 319 | 672 |
| Illegitimate | 18 | 16 | 34 |
| | 371 | 335 | 706 |

Notification of Births.

699 births were notified during the year.

4 cases were not notified :—

3 attended by doctors.

1 attended by a midwife.

Birth Rate.

General Birth-rate 15.2 per 1,000 population.

Illegitimate birth-rate 0.73 per 1,000 population.

Still-births.

Thirty-nine cases of still-birth were notified of which two were non-residents. The rate per 1,000 population is 0.79.

Infantile Death Rate.

90.6 per 1,000 births.

The total number of infant deaths during the year was 64 of which 33 were males and 31 females.

Attendances at Centres.

The attendances at the afternoon clinics were as follows :—

| | Numbers | Number of |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | attending | attendances |
| St. John Street Centre (102 Sessions) | | |
| Infants | 779 | 5149 |
| Nursing Mothers | 490 | 2966 |
| Children, one to five years.... | 495 | 2116 |
| Ante-natal (50 sessions) | 139 | 287 |
| Ultra Violet Ray (99 Sessions) | | |
| Infants | 21 | 197 |
| Children, one to five years.... | 75 | 1640 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Totals | 1999 | 12355 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Pleasley Hill (48 Sessions)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Infants | 56 | 811 |
| Expectant Mothers.... | 14 | 14 |
| Nursing -Mothers | 76 | 545 |
| Children, one to five years.... | 121 | 627 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| Totals | 267 | 1997 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> |

Attendances at Medical Officer's Consultations.

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| | Mansfield. |
| | (91 Sessions) |
| Infants | 487 |
| Children, one to five years.... | 601 |
| Nursing Mothers | 52 |
| Ante-natal (50 sessions) | 280 |
| Ultra Violet Ray (34 sessions) | |
| Infants | 95 |
| Children, one to five years | 88 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total | 1606 |
| | <hr/> |

Pleasley Hill
(46 Sessions)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|
| Infants | ..... | 95 |
| Children, one to five years.... | .... | 88 |
| Nursing Mothers | .... | 57 |
| Expectant Mothers.... | .... | 6 |
| | | — |
| Total | .... | 246 |
| | | — |

Treatment provided at Centres.

| | Numbers | Number of |
|------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| | attending | attendances |
| Infants, Ophthalmic cases.... | 43 | 418 |
| Infants, other cases.... | 175 | 1726 |
| Children, one to five years, Oph- | | |
| thalmic cases | 50 | 384 |
| Children, one to five years, other | | |
| cases | 137 | 1562 |
| Expectant Mothers.... | 3 | 20 |
| Nursing Mothers | 30 | 179 |
| | — | — |
| Totals | 438 | 4289 |
| | — | — |

Feeding of Necessitous Mothers.

| Year | Mothers | | Dinners served | | Total |
|------|-----------|------------|----------------|--|-------|
| | Attending | to Mothers | to Children | | |
| 1925 | 39 | 2491 | 1527 | | 4017 |
| 1926 | 94 | 4298 | 1753 | | 6051 |
| 1927 | 60 | 1971 | 883 | | 2854 |
| 1928 | 277 | 3067 | 1265 | | 4332 |
| 1929 | 57 | 2906 | 1490 | | 4396 |
| 1930 | 61 | 3326 | 1058 | | 4384 |
| 1931 | 79 | 3488 | 1016 | | 4504 |

To the ladies of the Voluntary Committee who make the necessary arrangements for these meals we are under a great obligation.

The Caretaker who cooks these meals is very thorough and conscientious in the discharge of her duties.

Health Visitors' Visits.

Visits paid by Health Visitor during the year were :—

| | |
|---|------|
| Visits to Infants | 3828 |
| „ Children, one to five years | 2598 |
| „ Expectant Mothers | 88 |
| „ Special cases (Measles, Whooping Cough, etc.) | 68 |
| Investigation of Still-Births | 34 |
| Investigation of Infant Deaths | 61 |
| Visits to cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum | 23 |
| Miscellaneous visits | 90 |
| Special Nursing Cases | 157 |
| Total | 6947 |

Venereal Diseases.

Three suspected cases were sent to the County Council's Clinic for diagnosis.

Eye Cases.

Thirty-three cases were referred to Mr. Reid for examination and necessary treatment.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

| Cases | | | Vision un- impaired | Vision impaired | Total Blindness | Deaths |
|----------|---------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------|
| Notified | Treated | | | | | |
| | At Home | Infant Welfare | | | | |
| 11 | — | 11 | 11 | — | — | — |

Maternity Bed.

Fifteen cases were admitted to the bed retained for the use of complicated cases of pregnancy.

Cost of treatment of these cases, £76 10s. 0d.

Progress of Welfare Work.

The following table will give a comparative idea of the number of mothers and children availing themselves of advice at the Welfare Centres :—

| Year | | | | Number Attending | | Attendances |
|------|------|------|------|---------------------|------|-------------|
| 1915 | .... | .... | .... | 162 | .... | 1,110 |
| 1916 | .... | .... | .... | 391 | .... | 2,801 |
| 1917 | .... | .... | .... | 514 | .... | 4,713 |
| 1918 | .... | .... | .... | 859 | .... | 6,441 |
| 1919 | .... | .... | .... | 934 | .... | 5,263 |
| 1920 | .... | .... | .... | 1,330 | .... | 7,887 |
| 1921 | .... | .... | .... | 1,663 | .... | 11,410 |
| 1922 | .... | .... | .... | 1,702 | .... | 10,498 |
| 1923 | .... | .... | .... | 1,873 | .... | 10,946 |
| 1924 | .... | .... | .... | 1,758 | .... | 10,877 |
| 1925 | .... | .... | .... | 1,919 | .... | 10,322 |
| 1926 | .... | .... | .... | 2,471 | .... | 14,758 |
| 1927 | .... | .... | .... | 2,249 | .... | 14,479 |
| 1928 | .... | .... | .... | 2,064 | .... | 15,694 |
| 1929 | .... | .... | .... | 2,037 | .... | 17,001 |
| 1930 | .... | .... | .... | 2,515 | .... | 17,205 |
| 1931 | .... | .... | .... | 2,704 | .... | 20,493 |

Infantile Mortality.

The following table will shew our relative position in regard to this figure :—

| | | | 159 Comparable Towns | | | |
|------|------|------|----------------------|----------------------------------|----|-----------|
| Year | | | England and Wales | (Population 20,000 to 50,000) | | Mansfield |
| 1920 | .... | .... | 80 | .... | 80 | 104.6 |
| 1921 | .... | .... | 83 | .... | 84 | 78.2 |
| 1922 | .... | .... | 77 | .... | 75 | 61.5 |
| 1923 | .... | .... | 69 | .... | 69 | 92.9 |
| 1924 | .... | .... | 75 | .... | 71 | 82.1 |
| 1925 | .... | .... | 75 | .... | 74 | 76.9 |
| 1926 | .... | .... | 70 | .... | 67 | 89.1 |
| 1927 | .... | .... | 69 | .... | 68 | 76.6 |
| 1928 | .... | .... | 65 | .... | 60 | 82.9 |
| 1929 | .... | .... | 74 | .... | 69 | 80.1 |
| 1930 | .... | .... | 60 | .... | 55 | 67.1 |
| 1931 | .... | .... | 66 | .... | 62 | 90.6 |

The complete causes of infantile mortality are tabulated in Table IV.

It is easy to be self-satisfied over falling mortality figures, but it is a more difficult matter to fairly analyse and differentiate cause and effect when faced by an increase in such figure to a level which is definitely above the expected rate.

The higher rate this year is due to an additional 12 infant deaths. How are these to be accounted for?

Respiratory Diseases such as Bronchitis and Pneumonia were about stationary in incidence. Whooping-cough on the other hand accounted for 4 additional deaths.

Prematurity I am pleased to record was less, but on the other hand Congenital Debility was rather higher, these two variations balancing one another.

Both of these conditions might depend on under-nutrition during pregnancy.

Non-tubercular Meningitis was a new causative factor introduced this year and accounted for two deaths within this group.

Such a condition as Atelectasis, imperfect expansion of lungs at birth, is a congenital defect over which social conditions can have no effect.

Congenital jaundice (Icterus) may also be regarded as a non-preventible condition.

On the whole, the analysis of our figures does not reveal any direct association with the present low grade of wage-earning in the district.

Whether the prevailing type of weather throughout the year had any effect, should not be omitted from consideration. Infant life we know is very susceptible to the beneficial effects of sunshine. Lack of sunshine during the summer period is bound to have its ill effects, and meteorological records shew that only 5 days of real 12 hours sunshine occurred during the summer of 1931.

Light Clinic Resort.

A detailed Report on the working of this Clinic appeared in my last year's Annual Report.

This Clinic continues to be held twice weekly. Altogether 96 children received treatment throughout the year.

The largest number of cases treated were suffering from Malnutrition or Rickets.

Gains in weight recorded have been out of proportion to the normal rate of increase. Parents are unanimous in their appreciation of the benefits resulting from the treatment and in the improved appetite and repose which health restoration has brought with it.

My observations confirm these parental opinions.

The following table gives the conditions treated together with the results of treatment. :—

| | Number of Cases | Cured or much improved | Stationary | No beneficial effect |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------|----------------------------|
| Rickets | 28 | 28 | — | — |
| Debility | 11 | 9 | 1 | 1 |
| Anaemia | 16 | 15 | 1 | — |
| Bronchitis | 8 | 8 | — | — |
| Croup | — | — | — | — |
| Enlarged Glands (not T.B.) | 3 | 1 | 2 | — |
| Malnutrition | 23 | 20 | 1 | 2 |
| Impetigo | 7 | 7 | — | — |

Sale of Food and Drugs Act and the Milk and Cream Regulations.

The County Council are the Authority for the carrying out provisions of the above Acts.

By the courtesy of the Chief Analyst to the Nottinghamshire County Council I submit a report of the result of the analysis of articles of food taken within the Borough of Mansfield during the year :—

| Articles | | | | Samples | Correct | Result |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|---------|---------|---------------|
| Almond Essence | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | Genuine |
| Baking Powder | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Bi-carbonate of Soda | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Butter | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | „ |
| Corned Beef | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Cocoa | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Cornflour (flavoured) | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Gin.... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Lysol | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | „ |
| Lard | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | „ |
| Milk | .... | .... | .... | 41 | 39 | 2 Adulterated |
| Milk, condensed (machine skimmed) | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 4 | Genuine |
| Milkarone | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Potted Beef | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Rice | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | „ |
| Rice, ground | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | „ |

| Articles | Samples | Correct | Result |
|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Suet, pure beef | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Tomatoes, tinned.... | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Tea.... | 3 | 3 | „ |
| Turpentine | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Vinegar | 1 | 1 | „ |
| Whisky | 8 | 8 | „ |

**Number of Informal Samples of Milk tested by Inspectors by
“ Gerber ” Tester :—**

| | Correct | Uncorrect | Total |
|--|---------|-----------|-------|
| Number of samples taken by Inspectors | 116 | 4 | 120 |
| Number of samples taken at Farm | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Number submitted by Milk Vendors to the Inspectors | 178 | 16 | 194 |
| Totals | 296 | 24 | 320 |



TABLE 1.
Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1931 and previous years.

| Year | Population estimated to middle of each Year. | Births. | | | Total Deaths Registered in the District. | | Net Deaths belonging to the District. | | | |
|------|--|---------------------|--------|------|--|------|---------------------------------------|------|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Corrected number | Nett | | Number | Rate | At all ages | | Under 1 year of age. | |
| | | | Number | Rate | | | Number | Rate | Number | Rate per 1000 Nett Births |
| 1922 | 45,770 | 1010 | 991 | 21.6 | 525 | 11.4 | 416 | 9.0 | 61 | 61.5 |
| 1923 | 46,270 | 1028 | 1012 | 21.9 | 619 | 13.3 | 492 | 10.6 | 94 | 92.9 |
| 1924 | 46,760 | 977 | 962 | 20.5 | 594 | 12.7 | 461 | 9.8 | 78 | 82.1 |
| 1925 | 47,000 | 961 | 936 | 19.9 | 585 | 12.4 | 433 | 9.2 | 72 | 76.9 |
| 1926 | 47,270 | 901 | 875 | 18.5 | 576 | 12.1 | 487 | 10.3 | 78 | 89.1 |
| 1927 | 48,140 | 839 | 835 | 17.3 | 606 | 12.5 | 496 | 10.3 | 64 | 76.6 |
| 1928 | 47,550 | 807 | 808 | 17.0 | 611 | 12.8 | 457 | 9.6 | 67 | 82.9 |
| 1929 | 47,130 | 690 | 736 | 15.6 | 699 | 14.8 | 499 | 10.5 | 59 | 80.1 |
| 1930 | 47,130 | 800 | 774 | 16.4 | 600 | 12.7 | 444 | 9.4 | 52 | 67.1 |
| 1931 | 47,290 | 735 | 706 | 15.2 | 685 | 14.8 | 530 | 11.4 | 64 | 90.6 |

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the year 1931.

| Notifiable Disease. | Number of Cases Notified | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total cases notified in each locality. | | | | Total cases removed to Hospital. |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|--|---------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------------------|
| | At Ages—Years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | At all Ages. | Under 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 3 | 3 to 4 | 4 to 5 | 5 to 10 | 10 to 15 | 15 to 20 | 20 to 35 | 35 to 45 | 45 to 65 | 65 and over | North Ward including Pleasley Hill | Pleasley Hill alone | South Ward | East Ward | |
| Small-pox..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31 | 11 | ... | 32 | ... |
| Scarlet Fever | 93 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 45 | 15 | 5 | 10 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 11 | 20 | 6 | 90 |
| Diphtheria | 23 | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | 12 | 2 | 5 | 2 | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 11 | 1 | 22 |
| Enteric Fever | 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Puerperal Fever..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Puerperal Pyrexia.... | 8 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 7 | 1 | ... | ... | 6 | 1 | ... | 1 | 5 |
| Pneumonia | 57 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ... | 10 | 1 | 5 | 11 | ... | 8 | 3 | 18 | 1 | 11 | 27 | ... |
| Erysipelas | 14 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 | ... | 4 | 6 | 2 |
| Encephalitis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lethargica | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... |
| Cerebro-spinal Fever | 42 | ... | 3 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ... | 12 | 6 | 11 | 13 | 38 |
| Ophthalmia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neonatorum.... | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | ... | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Pulmonary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tuberculosis | 45 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 7 | ... | 14 | 2 | 9 | 20 | ... |
| Other Tuberculous Diseases | 14 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 3 | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | ... |
| Chicken Pox | 161 | 3 | 14 | 5 | 7 | 16 | 98 | 11 | 5 | 1 | ... | 1 | ... | 76 | ... | 46 | 39 | ... |
| Totals | 471 | 19 | 24 | 18 | 15 | 28 | 181 | 44 | 36 | 59 | 17 | 23 | 7 | 177 | 22 | 119 | 153 | 159 |

* This figure includes 2 non-residents.

Table III. CAUSES OF DEATH (Civilians only).

| CAUSES OF DEATH. | Males | Females |
|--|-------|---------|
| All causes | 307 | 223 |
| 1 Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers | 1 | |
| 2 Measles | | |
| 3 Scarlet Fever | 1 | 1 |
| 4 Whooping Cough | 3 | 1 |
| 5 Diphtheria | | 1 |
| 6 Influenza | 11 | 9 |
| 7 Encephalitis Lethargica | 1 | |
| 8 Cerebro spinal fever | 11 | 7 |
| 9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System | 24 | 11 |
| 10 Other Tuberculous Diseases | 2 | 4 |
| 11 Syphilis | 4 | |
| 12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis | 3 | 1 |
| 13 Cancer, malignant disease.... | 28 | 20 |
| 14 Diabetes | 3 | 3 |
| 15 Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. | 21 | 27 |
| 16 Heart Disease | 44 | 32 |
| 17 Aneurysm | 1 | |
| 18 Other circulatory diseases | 5 | 2 |
| 19 Bronchitis | 6 | 9 |
| 20 Pneumonia (all forms) | 32 | 20 |
| 21 Other Respiratory Diseases | 3 | 1 |
| 22 Peptic ulcer | 2 | 1 |
| 23 Diarrhoea, etc., under 2 years | 1 | 1 |
| 24 Appendicitis | 2 | |
| 25 Cirrhosis of Liver | | |
| 26 Other diseases of liver, etc. | | |
| 27 Other digestive diseases | 7 | 3 |
| 28 Acute & Chronic Nephritis | 8 | 3 |
| 29 Puerperal Sepsis | | 2 |
| 30 Other puerperal causes | | 4 |
| 31 Congenital Debility Premature Birth & Malformation | 16 | 16 |
| 32 Senility | 14 | 16 |
| 33 Suicides | 2 | 2 |
| 34 Other violence | 13 | 4 |
| 35 Other defined diseases | 35 | 20 |
| 36 Causes ill-defined or unknown | 3 | 2 |
| Special causes (included in 35 above) | | |
| Small Pox | | |
| Poliomyelitis | | |
| Polioencephalitis.... | | |
| Deaths of Infants under 1 year : | | |
| Total | 33 | 31 |
| Legitimate | 30 | 30 |
| Illegitimate | 3 | 1 |
| Live Births | | |
| Total | 371 | 335 |
| Legitimate | 353 | 319 |
| Illegitimate | 18 | 16 |
| Stillbirths | | |
| Total | 24 | 13 |
| Legitimate | 22 | 13 |
| Illegitimate | | |
| Population | | 46,290 |

Infant Mortality during the year 1931.

Net Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

[illegible]



TABLE V.

Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the year 1931. (Provisional figures.)

(The mortality rates for England and Wales refer to the whole population but for London and the towns to civilians only.)

| | RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION. | | ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION. | | | | | | | | RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS | | |
|--|----------------------------------|--------------|---|----------------|------------|----------|----------------|----------------|-------------|------------|----------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| | Live Births | Still Births | All Causes. | Enteric Fever. | Small-pox. | Measles. | Scarlet Fever. | Whooping Cough | Diphtheria. | Influenza. | Violence. | Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years.) | Total Deaths under One Year. |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| England and Wales | 15.8 | 0.67 | 12.3 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.07 | 0.36 | 0.54 | 6.0 | 66 |
| 107 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London | 16.0 | 0.67 | 12.3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.10 | 0.01 | 0.07 | 0.08 | 0.33 | 0.48 | 8.4 | 71 |
| *150 Smaller Towns (1921 Adjusted Populations 20,000—50,000) | 15.6 | 0.73 | 11.3 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.36 | 0.43 | 4.0 | 62 |
| London | 15.0 | 0.50 | 12.4 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.07 | 0.06 | 0.26 | 0.57 | 9.7 | 65 |
| Mansfield | 15.2 | 0.79 | 11.4 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.04 | 0.08 | 0.02 | 0.40 | 0.40 | 2.8 | 90.6 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|--------|
| The maternal mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows: | { | per 1,000 Live Births | Puerperal Sepsis. | Others. | Total. |
|  |  |  | .... | 1.66 | 4.11 |
| | | " " Total Births | .... | 2.45 | 3.95 |
|  |  |  | .... | 2.35 | 8.49 |
| Mansfield | { | per 1,000 Live Births | .... | 5.66 | 8.49 |
|  |  |  | .... | 5.38 | 8.06 |
| | | " " Total Births | .... | 2.69 | 8.06 |
|  |  |  | .... | 5.38 | 8.06 |

